

# SPORTS



Some 2,000 people took part in the 9th cross-country race which was held in the vicinity of Kaliningrad, a town near Moscow. The number of people going in for running is growing in our country day in and day out, so to speak, and such races, staged on weekends, are becoming regular. Photo by Viktor Belyonchev

## Nearly a half way through

The players in the world chess title match now in progress in Moscow have passed nearly a half of the way they have to travel, or even more, in fact. If there won't be need to play all the 21 planned games, World champion Anatoly Karpov is still in the lead winning over challenger Garry Kasparov 5.5-4.5. Their ninth game was drawn when playing was resumed after adjournment and the tenth game was drawn even without adjournment.

Both grandmasters continue to cause admiration among even the most sophisticated chess fans. And the end games in both

the 9th and 10th games were also given quite a lot of admiring assessments.

The manner displayed these two evenings by both Karpov and Kasparov was absolutely unpredictable. Both made quite a few wonderful moves in the resumed ninth game. The late of the game alternated between White and Black all the time. In the long run the world champion forced a draw resulting, after losing a light piece, in an eternal check!

The 10th game, in which Karpov played White, and in which the same as it was in the second game, the players resorted to the

Sicilian defence, was a real adornment of the match. But as distinct from the past occasions, this time Karpov won the opening game capitalizing on the advantages of the very same opening of which Kasparov is considered to be the best analyst. The challenger had to sacrifice a pawn, but in a short time he got it back and himself started wanting to get more than a draw. Karpov had to utilize all of his skill to save the situation. While checking the trap and won the exchange, but this sacrifice of Karpov's was also not in vain. The same as the champion the day before, Kasparov forced a draw by resorting to eternal check.

Viktor BABIN, chess commentator

## FIFA IMPOSES A BAN

The national football teams of Belgium and the Netherlands must play two more preliminaries to qualify for the World Cup finals. One of them, as planned by the Belgian Football Federation, was to be held on October 10 at Heyzel, the notorious stadium in Brussels. It was at this stadium that 39 people died in the brawls among the fans during the final game in the European Champions Cup kick-off between Juventus (Italy) and Liverpool (England) played early in May this year.

The event served as the main reason for the disqualification by the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) of all the English clubs from all the four-

namentis held under UEFA aegis. UEFA also prohibited to hold football competitions on the Heyzel stadium.

The International Football Federation (FIFA) also took action. At first it also punished all the English clubs. Later on, however, it somewhat abated the punishment. The Belgian football administrators, apparently, intending to capitalize on these meads in FIFA, decided to hold a responsible game at the ill-fated Heyzel, which is Belgium's highest stadium. However, learning about this, FIFA immediately prohibited the holding of World Cup preliminaries at the stadium.

The Belgian Federation found

itself in a tough spot. The other stadium in Brussels, which belongs to the Anderlecht club, has several shortcomings including poor security guarantees. The recent check-up by a FIFA commission confirmed this. "There is still time to do something before October 16," a spokesman for the Belgian Football Federation told the journalists. "We are sure that the Anderlecht stadium will be ready for the responsible game. It is, of course, a pity that the decisive match will be held at a stadium that seats only about 25,000 people. But we must obey FIFA instructions".

Vladimir McMILLIN

## Favourites dash ahead

In the USSR ice-hockey championship, the lead after the first three tours has been taken by the champions, the Central Army Club (CAC) and silver medalists, Moscow Dynamo, who have lost no points yet. Riga, Dynamo, the third best team, have lost 0-4 to Moscow Spartak, and now have two points less.

Experts note the reliable play of the CAC defence line, which missed its first few goals only in the third match. The CAC beat Izhelel 5-3.

While Moscow Dynamo has conceded only one goal, it has amassed the same number of points — as the Central Army Club — 18.

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### DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world, reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

## Time for exciting bandy matches

The eight teams which are to continue the contest for the USSR Bandy Cup next spring include Start (Gorky), Dynamo (Moscow), Yenisei (Krasnoyarsk), Zorky (Krasnogorsk), Volga (Ulyanovsk), Army Club (Sverdlovsk), Dynamo (Alma-Ata), and Vimpel (Kalinigrad).

Let us look at the results of the first stage in the Cup tournaments held at the Medeo rink in the mountains near Alma-Ata and in the Olimpiyskiy indoor stadium in Moscow.

Fourteen top division teams and two clubs in first division (Sibselmash and Vodnik) have been very serious with their preparations for the new season and the USSR championship, which starts on November 23 outdoors, said five-time world champion Anatoly Melnikov, state coach for the USSR Sports Committee.

In a TASS interview he said: The matches were full of goals. A total of 515 goals were scored in 56 games of an eight-

age of nine goals per game are happy that promising players have appeared in the teams. A search for new and replacement of some one of the problems in the day. Playing for the team was 17-year-old Ilychevsky, who scored in a match against the Volga. Sergei Ilychevsky also from Yenisei, has scored a total of 19 goals in the tournament.

Before the USSR championship gets under way, the Dynamo and the first and second Soviet national teams play in friendly games in Baltik, many times champions of Sweden and Europe holders, from October 1 to 10. From October 25 to 27, and Zorky will meet in World Cup in the Sweden of Ljudek, and from November 15 to 17 the Krasnogorsk will play for the European in the one-round European tournament in Karlstad, Sweden.



A scene from a USSR championship match between Zorky and Vimpel. Zorky won 6-4. Photo by Pyon Z...

## Czechoslovakia to host volleyballers

The women's world volleyball championship will be held in Czechoslovakia for the first time. It will be held in six Czechoslovak cities on September 2-13, 1985. Final group tournaments will be held — in Zilina (Group A), Pizen (Group B), Arno (Group C) and Olomouc (Group D). The semifinals

will be played on September 7-9 in Prague and Olomouc in the final game in Prague.

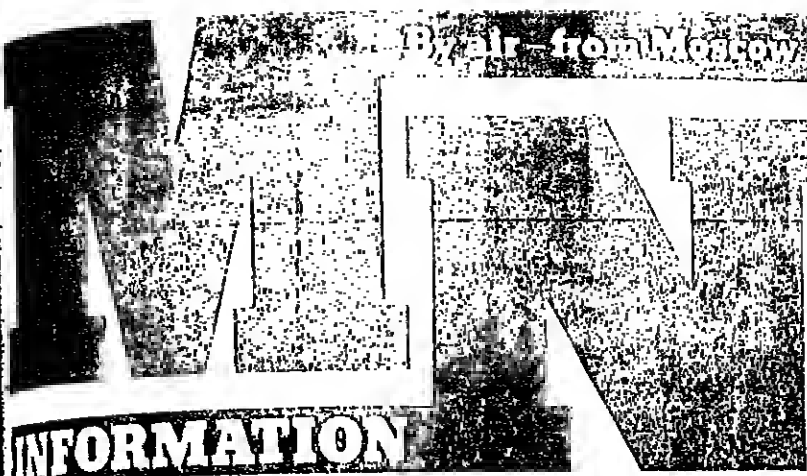
To date the groups for the following teams: Czechoslovakia and Soviet Union; Group B — Republic of China, the current champion, Group C — Peru and Group D — the USSR and Japan. These groups will be supplemented by the winners of the continental championships by the three best teams in the world. The final group tournament will be held on June 7, 1986 during the drawing of lots in Prague.

Two new groups have been built by Czechoslovakia and Zilina and Olomouc — for the world championship.



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No. 77 (693), OCTOBER 5-11, 1985

Price 5 kopeks

## Mikhail Gorbachov visits France

BEHIND OUR VISIT TO PARIS IS A LONG TRADITION OF MEETINGS BETWEEN SOVIET AND FRENCH LEADERS. OUR COUNTRIES ARE NO CHANCE PARTNERS, FOR COOPERATION IN THE POLITICAL FIELD RESTS ON BROAD BUSINESS CONTACTS.

This was said by Mikhail Gorbachov on his arrival in France for an official visit at the invitation of President of France Francois Mitterrand.

Two leaders discussed a host of momentous international issues as well as bilateral cooperation and some regional problems.

Mr Soviet leader clarified the essence of the new Soviet foreign policy.

### New Soviet Initiatives

Recently we suggested that the US administration agree to a complete ban on both countries' offensive space arms and to cut down by 50 per cent the number of nuclear weapons which can reach each other's territories, the Soviet leader said.

In other words, we suggest a practical solution to the problem which were agreed upon at the start of the year by both sides at talks in Geneva. This — not only to end the arms race but to drastically

reduce their levels and simultaneously prevent space arms race.

On medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, Mikhail Gorbachov stressed: to facilitate agreement on their earliest mutual reduction, we deem it possible to conclude the appropriate accord independent of the space and strategic arms problem. It is time, too, to start direct talks on the peace of Europe and try to jointly find an acceptable solution. The Soviet Union is prepared for such direct talks with France and equally so with Britain.

### The USSR dismantles some of its European missiles

Emphasizing the importance of the Soviet moratorium on deploying medium-range missiles in Europe the Soviet leader further stressed that his country had 243 such SS-20 missiles on combat duty in the European zone, which means that it exactly like the level of June 1984, when deployment began of more Soviet missiles as counter-measure to the deployment in Europe of American medium-range missiles. The additionally

deployed SS-20 missiles have been withdrawn from combat duty and the stationary facilities for them will be dismantled in the next two months. This is quite verifiable. At the same time our counter-measures in relation to the territory of the US itself still stand.

Mikhail Gorbachov added that the old and quite powerful SS-5 missiles have been totally discarded and the same is now being done with the SS-4 missiles. This means that on balance the number of medium-range missile-carriers in the European zone of the USSR is far smaller than it was ten or even 15 years



A ceremonial welcome for Mikhail Gorbachov at the Orly airport.

ago. Europe can now look forward to a reciprocal US move — ending its continuing deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe.

### For peaceful outer space

Mikhail Gorbachov described the "star wars" programme "a highly dangerous illusion". It is naive to seek a solution to the problem of security by perfecting the sword and the shield, he stressed. We consider as highly dangerous the view, whatever its justification, that the problems facing the international community can be solved by creating and stockpiling more and more new and increasingly destructive types of weapons both on Earth and in outer space.

The Soviet Union favours the use of outer space solely for peaceful purposes, and it urges that an agreement be reached on this problem. Spilling the arms race into outer space will make radioactive in nuclear arsenals objectively impossible. He said that the Soviet Union had tabled a proposal at the United Nations on international cooperation in peaceful exploitation of outer space.

### New political thinking is necessary

We are strong enough to deal a crushing rebuttal to any attempt to infringe on the security and peaceful work of our people, Mikhail Gorbachov stressed. Yet he believes that one should prove the validity of one's ideology and the advantages of the system which each nation has chosen solely with the power of example, and not through the use of arms. This is our unshakable conviction, he stressed.

Europe's security cannot be safeguarded by military means, or military force, he noted.

(Continued on page 2)

## USSR condemns Israeli raid

The act of aggression committed by Israel against Tunisia and its crimes to that country as a whole have again revealed the real nature of the hypocritical statements of Israeli leaders about their desire for peace in the Middle East.

This is contained in a TASS statement following the bombing by Israeli planes of the Tunisian PLO headquarters.

The Soviet Union indignantly condemns the attack against Tunisia. The Soviet people again express their solidarity with and support for the Palestinian and other Arab nations in their just struggle against Israeli aggression and imperialism.

## 90 YEARS OF RUSSIA'S FAVOURITE POET

The village of Kontantinovo in the Ryazan Region (south of Moscow) is the birthplace of the Russian Soviet poet Sergei Yesenin. In every October people flock to the village to converge on Kontantinovo on his birthday without official invitations, obeying the call of their own hearts. This year during the celebration of his 90th birth anniversary many more people gathered in Kontantinovo. The village, nestled in the hills around the Oka River, was the venue for the first all-Union celebration of Sergei Yesenin's poetry.

Spas-Kiepski, whose, between 1909 and 1912, he attended classes at a two-year teacher-training school. Here, he not only received his education, but also fell, for the first time, that he was a poet.

The Yesenin Poetry Festival is also being held in eleven other cities and towns associated with his life and work.

In Moscow a cycle of Yesenin's literary work has been launched, with a literary event at the Polytechnic Museum. Nearly 150 new publications are coming out to mark the poet's birthday. They are collections of his poetry, books about his art, recollections of his contemporaries and albums of his poetry with illustrations.

Yesenin is 90











## PROFILES

## NIKOLAI SIDELNIKOV

He is 55, lives in Moscow and his work has many facets. He is the author of live symphonies, the oratorio "He Who Has Raised the Sword" (based on texts of ancient Russian manuscripts), the satirical two-part opera "Cherlogon", based on a story of the same title by Nikolai Leskov, a Russian classic, as well as several instrumental and chamber vocal compositions and music for drama productions and films. His ballet, "Steppe Rains", is well known.

He has found his forte and won recognition with his choral compositions of recent years. These express the finest traits of his interesting talent — beautiful melody, rich feeling, virtuosic as polyphonic choruses, polyrhythmic, theatrical vocal delivery, profound ties with folkloric, romantic paths and admiration for great ideas. Proof is provided by his cycle of choral work "Romances of Love and Death", based on poems by Fedor Gorky, and "Sichuan Elegies" inspired by Tu Fu poetry (Tu Fu was a great Chinese poet who lived in the 13th century).

Q: Who are your teachers?

A: Glinka, first and foremost. He was the first Russian composer who vividly left his impressions on the surrounding life. Then Stravinsky, whom I consider to be Glinka's follower. I have learned a great deal from Wagner, Mahler... I really cannot give you all the names.

Q: When did you really feel you liked Russian music?

A: Very early. Glinka's "Ruslan and Lyudmila" was one of my earliest intoxications. I am in love with Russian history and Russian painting. But, to tell you the truth, I also love Spanish painters—Velazquez, Goya, Murillo. I grew up in a family of musicians. My mother was a singer, my father was a conductor, played the violin, knew music theory, sang. At weekends our home was full of musicians. They played and sang operas, played chamber music. This left a deep imprint on my memory. I studied at the Moscow Conservatory and graduated in 1937. Then I entered the postgraduate course where my teacher was composer Yuri Shaporin. I was also assistant to Aram Khachaturian. Now, for the past 25 years I have been teaching at the Moscow Conservatory. I have my own method: I study with my students all the subjects connected with music, including its analysis and history. I teach using only masterpieces and develop the ability of admiring masterpieces. I have always wanted to reveal the mystery of masterpieces. Perhaps this is impossible. But anyway we have to try. Knowledge is like a meandering river structure within a circle. It never fills the whole circle.



Photo by Sergei Chelnokov

Q: Would you please, say a few words about your opera?

A: I spent five years writing "Cherlogon". I finished it last year. I used heaps of folkloric material, including riddles, songs, and puns. I wanted to show the epoch as broadly as possible and also the Russian spirit and soul. This is difficult in one work which lasts about five hours. I mean it to be a satirical opera in two parts, or two operas. One is "Mistral" in the old Florante genre envisaging a mixture. It must be rendered in two sequences in the evening and on the following morning. Using this rather unusual genre I chose very eclectic methods. Throughout the opera, for instance, I carry a piece of prose depicting the life of modern musicians at the theatre. This piece seems to break through the opera exposing backstage secrets. Here I follow the path taken by brilliant writer Mikhail Bulgakov: tragedy and irony, real life and fantasy. Lively and these things walk hand in hand.

Now I am working on another opera, "On the Run", based on Bulgakov. It will be staged at the Moscow State University and Nizhny-Novgorod-Moscow Musical Theatre.

Tamara GRUM-GRZHMALLO

Photo by Sergei Chelnokov

## OCTOBER TOUR BILLBOARD

This month artistic collectives and soloists from 25 countries of Europe, Asia and Latin America will come to the Soviet Union.

Moscow awaits performances by the Finnish National Drama Theatre, the Gorky company from Mogilev (the GDR), the Royal National Ballet of Spain, and the Mansud ensemble from the DPRK. It will be the first visit to this country by Austria's Hayden Quartet. Foreign piano schools will be variously represented. Pianists from Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, the GDR, Italy, Romania, Japan, Cuba, Spain and Argentina will perform in Soviet concert halls.

## DAYS OF SOVIET CULTURE IN HUNGARY

Moscow has dispatched to Budapest an exhibition of works of Russian and Soviet fine arts. It will be on display in the Hungarian capital during the Days of Soviet Culture in that country.

The festivities will open on October 8 on the stage of the Hungarian state opera with Dmitri Shostakovich's ballet "The Golden Age", produced by the Bolshoi Theatre.

Among the participants in the review are the Moscow Lenin Komsomol Theatre, the Moscow chamber choir, the chamber orchestra "Virtuosi of Moscow" and the quintet "Baroque".

The multiethnic Soviet film industry will be broadly represented. There will be a film week and the works to be shown will include the feature "Go and See" directed by Elem Klimov. It was awarded the Golden Prize at the 14th Moscow International Film Festival.

During the Days, which will conclude on October 14, exhibitions of handicrafts and works of architects will be arranged, creative get-togethers of cultural workers will be held.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Tours. Guest performances of the Silesia Theatre "Edison" from Tallinn have ended in Moscow. On the Bolshoi stage the company performed the best of its latest productions before 25,000 audiences.

Festivals. The 27th International Folklore Festival continued for several days in a small French town of Confolens. Its Soviet participants were an amateur song and dance ensemble from Leningrad. Residents of "rod ball" towns near Paris also saw the colourful programme of the amateur performers.

Museums. The Museum of Opera and Ballet Art of Kazakhstan has welcomed its first visitors in Almaty. Numerous items tell the story about the founding, formation and innovative traditions of the Abel Opera and Ballet Theatre which is merely half a century old.

Theatres. Famous Kirghiz opera singer Bulei Minzhikiyev has now become a producer. His first production "La Bohème" by Puccini has been staged at the Opera and Ballet Theatre in Frunze. In future he plans to stage the operas "Don Juan" by Mozart, Prokofiev's "Borodin in the Mountains" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria rusticana". In those operas Minzhikiyev also intends to sing.

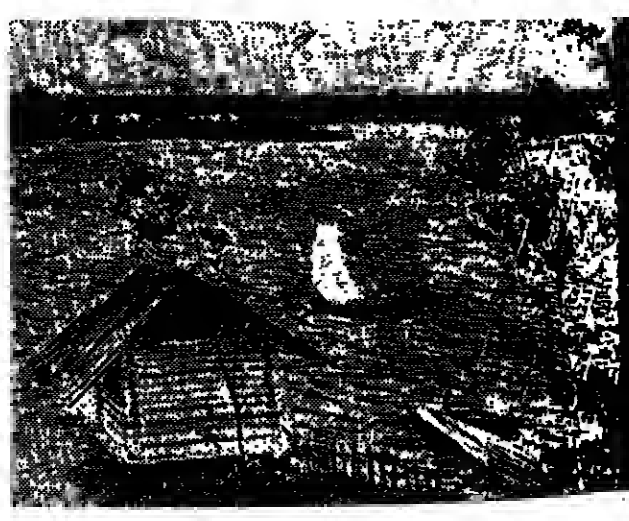
## WINNERS NAMED

The all-Union competition of young pianists held in Riga (capital of Soviet Latvia) ended with a gala concert and the award presentation ceremony. More than 50 musicians from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Gorky, Ufa, Novosibirsk, republics in Central Asia, the Transcaucasus, Byelorussia and the Baltic republics participated in the traditional show of young performers.

## Poem about Russia

"Love for one's own Motherland is the most splendid thing in the world," USSR People's Artist Nikolai Romadin, the oldest master of landscape painting, has made these words the motto of his art. An exhibition of his works has opened at the premises of the USSR Academy of Arts in Moscow.

The painter was born and brought up on the banks of the Volga. The beautiful river, radiant in the morning, light and clear on quiet evenings and ominous in stormy weather made him love boundless landscapes, clear colours, and the expanses of natural settings. The Volga itself has become the "main character" in his artistic cycle of paintings which has earned him a USSR State Prize. Many of the paintings from the cycle have been selected for the current exhibition.



N. Romadin. "Fresh Wind". 1954 (Tretyakov Gallery).

## NAMED

performers. According to reports they demonstrated a raised level of performing art and successfully coped with high requirements of the competition.

The main prize was shared by A. Belakov, student of A. Shumakov, and A. Shumakov, a student of the school attached to the Conservatory.

There are two hundred paintings on display. Each painting Romadin is like a poem in which conveys the beauty of the first spring days, the cool shadows of a pine forest, the springing of the lakes and the tinges of the skies at dawn. The active land saturates Romadin's paintings— "Winter Forest", "Winter Moscow", "Yessent'skiy", others which have been awarded a Lenin Prize.

Romadin's pictures have won broad recognition among connoisseurs, regarded as valuable in this country's art collection. Some of them have been chosen by museums in Italy, Britain, Australia, Poland and Vietnam.



N. Romadin. "Fresh Wind". 1954 (Tretyakov Gallery).

## WHAT'S ON?

October 5-11

## THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 5 — Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera), 6 (mat) — A concert by Bolshoi soloists; 6 (eve) — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet); 7 (mat) — Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet); 7 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 8 — Puccini, "Tosca" (opera); 9 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet); 10 — Minkus, "Don Quixote"; 11 — A concert, dedicated to the centenary of Glinka.

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). Performances by the National Ballet of Spain. 5-7 — A programme featuring works by classical and modern composers. Regular performances: 9 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera); 10 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet); 11 — Mozart, "The Abduction From the Seraglio" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (18 Pushkinskaya St). 5 — Gadzhiev, "The Crossroads"; 6 — Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov"; 7 — Liatov, "Sevastopol Waltz"; 8 — Kerayev, "The Fiery Gascon"; 10 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess"; 11 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

## FILMS

I Come to Speak (Moscow Studios, USSR). A musical starring popular singer Alla Pugacheva. Cinemas: "Roosters" (2 Pushkinskaya St), Metro Pushkinskaya. Treasure of Ancient Times (Ludis, 2 parts). A melodrama about the life of a rich businessman. One of them himself is a millionaire — (Ludis, 2 parts). The other who is greatly interested in the life of the rich man.

Cinema: "Patriot" (4 Sadovaya St), Metro Pushkinskaya. Aditya St, Metro Pushkinskaya.

## CONCERT HALLS

Dynamo Palace of Sport (Lavochkina St). 8 — Soviet song and dance ensemble. 9 — Soviet song and dance ensemble. 10 — Soviet song and dance ensemble. 11 — Soviet song and dance ensemble. 12 — Soviet song and dance ensemble.

## BUSINESS

## TURKEY MOUNTS THIRD EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW

The exhibition, "Turkish Exhibition", which has opened at the Uspenskiy Prizyazhskiy Exhibition Centre, features products of Turkish firms and enterprises. There are also electronic goods, spare parts for automobiles, food items, and various artefacts.

In 1970 Turkish firms showed their products in the USSR for the first time at an exhibition visited by 150 thousand people. At the time, the commercial group of the all-Union Vostokintorg association concluded an export and import contract to the tune of more than 65 million rubles.

Last year, a second Turkish exhibition was organized at Sovmexport. This year's exhibition is the most representative in the history of Soviet-Turkish trade relations. It is timed to precede the coming into force of the "1986-1990 Turkish-Soviet Trade Agreement" signed in 1984.

After a recent slump in the trade between Turkey and the Soviet Union, two again have another brisk period. Ahmet Aktemekci, the Turkish Minister for Finance and Customs, told journalists: "I hope that this improvement will hold. We are doing everything we can for the volume of trade between our two countries to go up. An agreement has already been signed on Soviet natural gas deliveries to Turkey. I believe that the solution of this problem will lead to an increase in the volume of trade between Turkey and the USSR. We, on our part, will export various goods to the Soviet market. Among the most promising forms of cooperation we have embarked on joint projects. Besides, Turkey acts as a building and trade sub-contractor in specific circumstances."

Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

## INTERPORT-85

Interport-85, a specialized international exposition of port facilities, has opened at the Exhibition Centre of Leningrad Vasilyevskiy Island harbour. It features the facilities of major ports of twelve countries stretching from Scandinavia to the Far East. This traditional exhibition, being held here for the fifth time since 1975, has been arranged by the West German firm Oet Handel Consulting under the auspices of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Forty-six firms of Britain, the Netherlands, Finland, the FRG, Japan, and other countries are displaying the newest equipment for mechanization and automation of loading and discharge operations at ports as well as ship handling and repairing services.

Our regular exhibitions in Leningrad have won an established reputation in the world of business, science and technology and serve as convincing evidence of further development of trade and economic contacts between East and West. Mennikov Volodimir, director-general of the organizing firm, said at the opening of the exhibition.

The ten-day programme of the exhibition includes scientific and technical symposiums, get-togethers of specialists and commercial negotiations.

## ENGINEERING FAIR FEATURES JOINT VENTURES

In Hannover, the sixth European Machine-Tool Fair has drawn to a close. The exhibitors, who came from 37 countries including the Soviet Union, the GDR and Czechoslovakia, were 1,899 firms and associations.

Modern Soviet machine tools are well known in the West. Over the past few years, 6,500 of them have been sold in the country. The customers make use of well organized servicing and are supplied with all the spare parts they need.

Specialists and representatives of the business community were attracted to a remarkably controlled exhibition designed for use in flexible and adjustable production systems. It was jointly designed by the Moscow Ordzhonikidze Engineering Factory and the West German firm Halphenmann. High value has been set on "other" jointly designed items — a compact flexible system for turning, drilling, and milling engineering components. By joining the results of the cooperation, representatives of the high quality of the products made by the Ordzhonikidze factory and their firm's experience in supplying peripherals for these tools will allow the two firms to enter West European markets with highly competitive products of a joint trade mark.



## M/V 'Moskva'

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Molded length, m	38.2
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Nominal power plant output, hp	300
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Crew	4
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of which in salon	92
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## Contacts and contracts

Q: The visit of a Soviet delegation headed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Gennadiy Zhuravlyov, to Tunisia has been crowned with the signing of a protocol on goods turnover between the two countries for 1986-1990.

Q: Soviet specialists have finished designing a plant for the production of agricultural machines for Mozambique. It will be built at Beira.

Q: Economical, manoeuvrable and official electric hoists and tractor used in factories, ports, airports and warehouses, is the subject of a symposium recently held at the Krasnoye Pramy exhibition complex. It was organized by a British and an Austrian firms in conjunction with Exporcent association of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Q: The sixth session of the joint Soviet-Portuguese Commission on verification of the implementation of trade agreements between the two countries has completed its work in Moscow. Examined were the results of, and prospects for, Soviet-Portuguese trade and economic relations. The sides expressed their intention to further develop mutually beneficial trade and expand the range of mutually supplied goods.

Q: A fourth hydroelectric block at the hydroelectric and navigation complex "Iron Gorges II", jointly built on the Danube River by Romania and Yugoslavia with Soviet technical assistance, has started to produce power.

The plenary meetings heard reports on the role of geophysics.

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## Geophysicists cooperate

The 30th international symposium of geophysicists from socialist countries held recently in the congress hall of Moscow's Kosmos hotel discussed problems of present-day prospective geophysics and the possibilities of raising its efficiency. It was attended by over 800 delegates.

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